

**ARRIVALS.**  
 No 18, VELOCITY, British bk., 496, R. Martin.  
 Honolulu 3rd May, General.—CHINESE.  
 No 13, TAICHTOW, British str., 832, Unsworth.  
 Bangkok 11th June, Rice and General.—  
 YUEN FAT HONG.  
 No 19, TAI LEE, German str., 828, Schulte.  
 Saigon 15th June, Rice.—A. G. MORRIS.  
 No 1, Z. Z. IRO, British str., 675, A. Cobban.  
 Manila 16th June, General.—RUSSELL &  
 Co.

10. W. M. DE LACROUTE, British bark, 575  
 9. Warner, Lagunimano 9th June. Wood  
 —WIELEK & CO.  
**CLEARANCES.**  
 AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
 19th JUNE.  
 10. German str., for Yokohama.  
 9. Beng, British str., for Bangkok.  
 8. German, British str., for Yokohama.  
 7. Beng, British str., for Amoy.  
 6. German str., for Saigon.  
 5. German str., for Bangkok.  
 4. Beng, British str., for Swatow.  
 3. German str., for Saigon.  
**DEPARTURES.**  
 10. 19. British str., for Amoy.  
 9. D. D. D. British str., for Swatow.

Nagasaki.  
 The 19, HAILONG, British str., for Tamsui.  
 The 19, IRAOABDY, French str., for Europe.  
 The 19, OXUS, French str., for Shanghai.  
 The 19, AMOR, German str., for Whampoa.

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PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

For Zafiro, str., from Manila. — Mrs. Felipa d  
 ampo, Messrs. Munn, J. S. Elizaga, and Ba  
 s, and 135 Chinese.

**DEPARTED.**

Per Iroanaddy, str., from Hongkong.—F.  
Marsilles.—Messrs. Pedro d'Azavedo Coutin  
terren, Jose d'Abril B. Bacellar, H. More  
ymour Leslie, and M. J. D. Stephens. Fro  
angini.—For Saigon.—Messrs. E. Le Gou  
Onable Alex Natre. For Singapore.—M  
ive. For Marsilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Kenn  
child, Mrs. Eunth, Messrs. Channmort, G  
K. Knjooki. From Kobe.—For Saigon.  
s. Bennardel. For Marsilles.—Mr. Bin  
on Yokohama.—For Singapore.—Messrs. G

g Song and Lee Tiang Lye. For Colombo.—Messrs. G. J. Litton, Milhano, and G. Jouve.  
Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Dautremere and  
ants. Messrs. Sakamoto, Ishu Ruchi, and R.  
Toku.  
Per Ome, str., for Shanghai.—From Hong  
kong.—Messrs. John Peel, N. Nielsen, and  
Bangawa. Misses Webster and Gray and chi  
Marseilles.—Mr. Ristelhuber (Consul  
general for France), Mrs. Ristelhuber and  
children, and Miss Clement. For Kobe.—Fr  
shanghai.—Mr. W. H. Gill. For Yokohama

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Zafro*, from Manila to Hongkong, reports that from southern winds with high sea and strong squalls.

The British steamer *Tuchow*, from Bangkok to Hongkong, reports that light southerly wind with dull, cloudy weather with considerable rain.

the Parcels; thence to port fresh to moderate E. winds and considerable sea with heavy rain.

**VESSELS PASSED ANJER.**

**VESSELS IN DOCK.**

**ABERDEEN DOCKS.**—Steamers Don Juan, 1 ridge, Amigo, Taisang, Guthrie, Clara.

**COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.**—Batavia.

**VISITORS AT HOTELS.**

HONGKONG HOTEL.—Mr. Berg, Mr. and  
Mrs. Chatham, Messrs R. R. Duval, W. Ham-  
A. Herton, P. H. Huggell, Messrs Jew-  
Messrs. A. Kuhn, D. Mason, E. W. McLean,  
Corel, L. Pila, G. Richardson, H. Rolfe.  
VICTORIA HOTEL.—Misses B. Bartt, L. Bee-  
Childs, D. Childs, Mrs. St. Croix, Misses  
Messrs. Flatcher, G. Gilpin, H. Grog-  
apt, Hoar, Miss T. Hadge, Messrs. Em-  
ory, Miss D. Junan, Mrs. Leatherbar-  
Messrs D. Lee, A. Maitland, Messrs. J. Mu-  
R. Petersen, Miss F. Pitters, Mr. and

yne, Miss L. Schellorika, Mr. Stanley, M.  
 Stanley, F. Stanley, Mrs. H. Stanley, M.  
 Stanley, F. Stephenson, L. Suckfield, M.  
 Taylor, Capt. Thomasen, Mr. G. Trimmell,  
 Valentine.

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**TO-DAY.**  
 Auction Kerosine Oil, Wanchai Godown  
 m.  
 Meeting of British Mercantile Marine Officers  
 Association 2, High Street, at 8.30 p.m.

Stanley's Opera Co., "Lalla Rookh," The  
Royal, 9 p.m.

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**PASSENGERS BOOKED FOR  
HONGKONG.**

Per Ben Line steamer *Bentley*, from London  
May 9th.—Messrs. J. Baillie and J. Hays.  
Per P. & O. steamer *Oceana* (coming of  
the *Rome*), from London May 16th.—  
Spink, Messrs. Oldfield and Unwin and son.  
Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Melbourne*  
from Marseilles, June 1st.—Mr. T. Windsor.

**HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION**  
**THE Saturday Afternoon Competition**  
 will be **DISCONTINUED** until further  
 notice, but the ranges will be open for Practice  
 as usual. The **FAK I CUP** will be also  
 for once a month as before.  
**C. VIVIAN LADD**  
 Hon. Secretary  
 Hongkong, 20th June, 1890.

**A CHEONG & Co.,**  
General Dealers in FURNITURE  
ELECTRO-PLATE, GLASS and CRO  
BRY WARE, CUTLERY, CARPET  
LAMPS, &c., &c.  
UNDETAKE to FURNISH HOUSE  
at the shortest notice.  
18, D'AGUILAR STREET (Behind the Hongkong  
Club.)  
**怡生號**

**YEE SANG & CO.**  
COAL MERCHANTS,  
have always on hand  
**LARGE STOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF COAL.**  
Address:—Care of Messrs. KWONG SANG &  
No. 68 PRAYA.  
**LEUCH'S TRADE LISTS OF**  
**COUNTRIES in 36 VOLUMES.**  
**NOW READY.**  
LONDON AND CO.

THE NEW EDITIONS OF **ENGLAND, CO-**  
**UNITED KINGDOM, IRELAND, WALES,**  
**AND EUROPEAN POSSESSIONS, VOL. 1.**  
**AMERICA, NORTH, SOUTH, CENTRAL**  
**AND WEST INDIES, VOL. 30.**  
**IN THE PRESS.**  
**COLONIAL DIRECTORY OF AFRICA,**  
**AND AUSTRALASIA, CONTAINING THE COLONIES OF**  
**BRITAIN, THE NATIONS, AND THE INDEPENDENT EMPIRES**  
**OF THE WORLD, VOL. 29.**  
**RUSSIA AND POLAND, VOL. 24. ITS**  
**GOVERNMENT, AND OTHER VOLUMES.**

C. LEUCHS & Co.,  
6, COX'S COURT, LITTLE BRITAIN,  
LONDON, E.C.  
ESTABLISHED 1794.  
(WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.)  
GOOD AGENTS WANTED.  
HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWN

Goods received on STORAGE at Mod  
Rates, in First-class Godowns.  
STEAMER CARGOES\* discharged  
favourable terms.  
Apply to  
MEYER &  
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1887.



# HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(LATE THE HALL &amp; HOLZ C. CO., LTD.)

## HALF-YEARLY

## CLEARANCE SALE.

## NOW PROCEEDING.

## REDUCED PRICES.

## ALL DEPARTMENTS.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.  
 Hongkong, 11th June, 1930.

## WINES AND SPIRITS

BY APPOINTMENT.  
 A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.  
 (ESTABLISHED 1841.)  
 HONGKONG.

We invite attention to the following old brandy, all of which are of excellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our London House and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best goods at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Analysis and general use.)

Case.	Per Bot.
A. Alto Douro, good quality, 1810	31.00
B. Vintage, superior quality, 1810	12.10
C. Fine Old Vintage, 1810	14.125
D. Very Fine Old Vintage, 1810	13.150
SHERIES (Old Bottled), 1810	13.150
A. Delicate Pale Dry, 1810	6.090
B. Superior Pale Dry, 1810	7.800
C. Mammelle, Pale, 1810	10.100
CC. Superior Old Dry, 1810	10.100
D. Very Superior Old Dry, 1810	12.110
E. Extra Superior Old Dry, 1810	14.125
CLARETS.	
A. Superior Breakfast Claret, 1810	4.500
B. St. Raphael, Red Claret, 1810	4.500
C. St. Julien, 1810	7.750
D. La Rose, 1810	12.100

## BRANDY

A. Harney's Old Pale, Red	12.110
B. Superior Very Old Cognac, 1810	14.125
C. Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1810	18.150
D. Harney's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1810	24.200

## SCOTCH WHISKY

A. Watson's Blend, White Cap, 1810	8.075
B. Watson's Glenorchy, Mel, 1810	8.075
C. Watson's Glenorchy, Mel, 1810	8.075
D. Watson's Glenorchy, Mel, 1810	8.075
E. Watson's Glenorchy, Mel, 1810	8.075

## IRISH WHISKY

A. John Jameson's Old, Green	8.075
B. John Jameson's Old, Green	8.075
C. John Jameson's Old, Green	8.075

## GIN

A. Fine Old Tom, White Cap, 1810	4.500
B. Fine Old Tom, White Cap, 1810	4.500
C. Fine A. V. H. Geneva, 1810	5.250

## LIQUEURS

A. Benedictine, 1810	12.100
B. Benedictine, 1810	12.100
C. Benedictine, 1810	12.100

## NO ICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the above columns should be addressed to "The Editor."

Correspondents are requested to forward their names and addresses with their communications, so that we may be able to return them if necessary.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.

After that hour the supply is limited.

Telegraphic Address Press, Telephone No. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 20TH, 1930.

The eager buying for Russia in the Hankow market this season is perhaps calculated to confirm the Inspector-General of Customs and those who think with him in the opinion that to abolish the export duty would be a needless sacrifice of revenue.

But will the export to Russia continue to increase? Is it not rather inevitable that that market will ere long go the way of the English market unless the tea is relieved of the burden of taxation in China? Already the Russians are experimenting with the cultivation of tea in the Caucasus, and in Turkestan Indian tea is supplanting the Chinese product.

Mr. WALTER LAY, the Commissioner of Customs at Hankow, writes in his last report: "Formerly Kiukiang green teas were sent in large quantities by Russian merchants to Hankow, and thence forwarded overland to Kiukiang and Irkutsk. From Irkutsk they were eventually carried to Turkestan. At the Russian frontier they were charged duty, which was refunded on their reaching Turkestan. Latterly the duty has

not been refunded, and, moreover, Indian teas have found their way into Turkestan, thus rendering it impossible to send Kiukiang teas any longer that way with advantage. It behooves natives, if they wish to retain their position which they have partially lost, to devote their utmost attention to the preparation of the tea, so that its flavour may be unimpaired. If the opportunity be lost Indian tea, which has lately been making giant strides at the expense of China tea, will supplant the latter altogether." Does it not also behoove the Chinese Government to remit the tax on tea? The importance of maintaining and improving the quality cannot be over-rated, but the margin of profit which should be devoted to this is eaten up by the Government in the shape of taxation, and the growers and manufacturers are perforce compelled to sacrifice quality if they are to compete with Indian teas for price. The subject is discussed at some length by Mr. T. E. WOODRUFF, Commissioner of Customs at Canton, in his last report. "Apparently," he says, "China's sacrifice of this needed income would only be justifiable if there was a reasonable hope that it would confer substantial and lasting benefit on an important industry of her people. But would it? Freed of every Government tax, China's tea would even then be no more free than India's, and would still have to compete with labour as cheap as her own; with probably lower freight; with a tea of greater strength bulk for bulk, of a flavour that, although unlike that of China's tea, already has its partisans; and more than all, with scientific methods in production and distribution, of which China as yet knows nothing. The issue would not be doubtful." The argument seems to amount to this, that when two runners are about to start a race the weaker should be handicapped on the ground that he has little or no chance of winning anyhow. The logic strikes us as being somewhat peculiar. "It stands to reason," Mr. WOODRUFF says, after referring to the conditions of the trade, "that taxes or no taxes, it is only a question of time when China will be driven from the field all over the world, even if her own customs are not invaded." We do not see that this stands to reason at all. The remedy which China has held on to her markets, handicapped as she is with taxes amounting to thirty per cent. *ad valorem*, gives good ground for believing that, if those taxes were remitted, and the thirty per cent. devoted to the improvement of quality or the reduction of price as the case might be, the China tea trade would have a fair chance of holding its own. Mr. WOODRUFF is not sure, however, "that the present export charges are not a blessing in disguise to the trade itself." The argument by which he arrives at this singular conclusion is stated as follows: "It is evident that the slower the decline the more time there will be to completely forget China teas in the markets successively lost, and the more difficult it will be to change the then established course of trade and regain a foothold. Abolishing the taxes on only make the decline steeper and put off reform till perhaps too late; for it can hardly be doubted that only continuously and rapidly diminishing sales and revenues can convince Government and people of the necessity for thorough reform." *Ergo*, pile on the taxes and crush out the trade as soon as possible. For our own part, we are inclined to think there would be more chance of recovery if remedial measures were applied to a body with a little life still in it than to a corpse.

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 17th June.

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Certain it is that the processes have been handed down to the village people from generation to generation. Primitive as the processes are, the manufacture requires both industry and skill.

The village I visited is situated on the south-east corner of the lake, and on one side of it is a shallow canal, which communicates with the Grand Lac. Embosomed in trees, chiefly rice palms, the village is picturesque and forms a pleasant excursion from Ha Noi. The first indication of the industry by which the inhabitants live is afforded by glimpses of men in the shallow water of the lake busy washing with great vigour round baskets of raw material, which, after inspection shows to be some sort of pulp.

The village itself is hidden away in the recesses of what looks like a tropical forest. Entering a gateway from the road you follow what by courtesy may be termed a path—though there is no attempt made at keeping it up—and soon come to a series of thatched structures, open on all sides. In these a number of women were engaged in the last process of production, so it may be as well perhaps to describe what we saw from the commencement instead of in the order we witnessed it.

The paper is made from the fibrous bark of a tree indigenous to Tonkin, but growing in the neighbourhood of Ha Noi. Indeed, we understood it came from some distance. It is first taken to the adjoining canal, where it is soaked for some weeks in the water, which it bubbles and swells. It is then treated with lime in holes hollowed out of the mud above the canal, until it is materially softened, though for long we failed to see why.

The new pulp bark is next conveyed into the village, and having been smashed up roughly is placed in a kind of mortar and macerated into a thick pulp. Next it is put into baskets and then undergoes lengthy washing and churning in the lake. By this time it has become a gummy kind of substance, and it is taken to tanks in the open shed already described, and the women receive it in charge.

In their hands it undergoes the final process which converts it into a rough but useful paper.

About four women are stationed to each tank, and each is armed with a kind of rattan frame, which she uses to strain the pulp.

The tank is about half full of pulp in water. The women take it in this constant motion and with their rattan frame specially being used to strain the pulp, turn it over on what appears to be a block of dirty looking jolly stuff, and with a block of looking movement pull it off the frame on the block, which is really a piece of paper, as is apparent enough when it dries. The price of the paper is exceedingly low, like every other native manufacture in Tonkin, but the paper makers seem to be fairly prosperous, and the proportions of the village temple indicated the existence of some spare money. At the entrance there was a life-sized efigy of an elephant, very accurately depicting the noble beast, which is held in great honour in Indo-China.

The annual meeting of the Manila Shipway Company was held at Manila on the 12th inst. It appears the Company had \$25,127 on the balance sheet with the Government for the building of gunboats, and there is consequently no dividend payable on this account.

We are requested to state that an address will be given by Miss Ackerman, of the American Women's Temperance Union, in the Seamen's Reading Room, Sailed Street, on Friday evening. The chair will be taken by Rev. A. G. Goldsmith, Seamen's Chaplain, at 8 p.m.

The Bangkok Times contradicts the report published by the Singapore Press that Mr. James McCarthy, being indicted at certain proceedings made by Siamese officials upon his often been credited with the discovery of the Boundary Commission, has sent in his resignation.

The Band of the 1st A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme on the Barrage Square this (Friday) evening, commencing at 7.30 p.m.

March: "The Standard Bearer".....Farbach.  
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Coronel Chapman, in his report on the trade of Rangoon for last year, remarks on the varying trade, says the Government measures requiring certificates of origin of goods for Indo-China is said to have caused an immediate resumption of business.

We regret to hear of the death of Mr. Leong On, a well-known member of the Chinese community in Hongkong, who took place at Canton on Wednesday. Mr. Leong On was one of the leading Chinese of the Colony and was held in high respect not only by his countrymen, but by all with whom he was brought in contact.

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planned the burglary and was evidently an old hand, as he was sentenced to four years imprisonment with hard labour and the second prisoner to eighteen months.

Six months were charged with stealing from a woman named Kwong, in the value of \$450, jewellery and clothing. The first and fourth prisoners admitted taking part in the robbery, but denied assaulting the complainant; the other prisoners pleaded not guilty.

The Attorney-General said the complainant was an old woman, a benevolent soul, and appeared to be of an advanced age. She had some property for a person in her position. She had some property for a person in her position. She had some property for a person in her position.

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The village I visited is situated on the south-east corner of the lake, and on one side of it is a shallow canal, which communicates with the Grand Lac. Embosomed in trees, chiefly rice palms, the village is picturesque and forms a pleasant excursion from Ha Noi. The first indication of the industry by which the inhabitants live is afforded by glimpses of men in the shallow water of the lake busy washing with great vigour round baskets of raw material, which, after inspection shows to be some sort of pulp.

The village itself is hidden away in the recesses of what looks like a tropical forest. Entering a gateway from the road you follow what by courtesy may be termed a path—though there is no attempt made at keeping it up—and soon come to a series of thatched structures, open on all sides. In these a number of women were engaged in the last process of production, so it may be as well perhaps to describe what we saw from the commencement instead of in the order we witnessed it.

The paper is made from the fibrous bark of a tree indigenous to Tonkin, but growing in the neighbourhood of Ha Noi. Indeed, we understood it came from some distance. It is first taken to the adjoining canal, where it is soaked for some weeks in the water, which it bubbles and swells. It is then treated with lime in holes hollowed out of the mud above the canal, until it is materially softened, though for long we failed to see why.

The new pulp bark is next conveyed into the village, and having been smashed up roughly is placed in a kind of mortar and macerated into a thick pulp. Next it is put into baskets and then undergoes lengthy washing and churning in the lake. By this time it has become a gummy kind of substance, and it is taken to tanks in the open shed already described, and the women receive it in charge.

In their hands it undergoes the final process which converts it into a rough but useful paper.

About four women are stationed to each tank, and each is armed with a kind of rattan frame, which she uses to strain the pulp.

The tank is about half full of pulp in water. The women take it in this constant motion and with their rattan frame specially being used to strain the pulp, turn it over on what appears to be a block of dirty looking jolly stuff, and with a block of looking movement pull it off the frame on the block, which is really a piece of paper, as is apparent enough when it dries. The price of the paper is exceedingly low, like every other native manufacture in Tonkin, but the paper makers seem to be fairly prosperous, and the proportions of the village temple indicated the existence of some spare money. At the entrance there was a life-sized efigy of an elephant, very accurately depicting the noble beast, which is held in great honour in Indo-China.

The annual meeting of the Manila Shipway Company was held at Manila on the 12th inst. It appears the Company had \$25,127 on the balance sheet with the Government for the building of gunboats, and there is consequently no dividend payable on this account.

We are requested to state that an address will be given by Miss Ackerman, of the American Women's Temperance Union, in the Seamen's Reading Room, Sailed Street, on Friday evening. The chair will be taken by Rev. A. G. Goldsmith, Seamen's Chaplain, at 8 p.m.

The Bangkok Times contradicts the report published by the Singapore Press that Mr. James McCarthy, being indicted at certain proceedings made by Siamese officials upon his often been credited with the discovery of the Boundary Commission, has sent in his resignation.

The Band of the 1st A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme on the Barrage Square this (Friday) evening, commencing at 7.30 p.m.

March: "The Standard Bearer".....Farbach.  
 "The March of the Men of War".....Waldteufel.  
 "The March of the Men of War".....Waldteufel.  
 "The March of the Men of War".....Waldteufel.  
 "The March of the Men of War".....Waldteufel.

The apprehensions of the Hongkong summer as compared with that of other places where the thermometer ranges considerably higher has been relieved by the fact that the weather is so cool and agreeable that it is given by Dr. Jamieson in a paper on "Heat Stroke" included in the last number of the Customs Medical Reports. "Conditions of the environment contributing to the heat stroke," he says, "are, first, 'saturation of the air with moisture, and lack of ventilation, the latter becoming of primary importance when several persons are crowded into a confined space, and secondly, the heat of the sun, which frequently reaches 104 in the shade and remains for several hours at that elevation. It is far more easily borne than 90 in Shanghai, where the air is laden with moisture. These remarks are equally applicable to the 'muggy' weather of which we have so much here."

LEUNG ATON, Y. LEUNG ATZ. Webber was for the plaintiff; Mr. Phillips, for the defendant. The case was a claim for \$1,000, liquidated damages for breach of contract on the part of the defendant in connection with the building of ten houses at Wanhsien for the plaintiff. The breach consisted in these not being completed within the contracted time.

The plaintiff was called and gave evidence when Mr. Phillips pointed out that the contract was not stamped. Mr. Webber said there was no stamp on the contract which had the appearance of its having been stamped. Mr. Phillips having examined the contract, said he could not say whether the stamp had been torn off or not. Plaintiff could not sue on a contract which was not stamped, and the case was dismissed.

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 17th June.

THREATENED STRIKE OF THE LONDON POLICE.

The London Police have given notice of their intention to strike on the 20th if they fail to obtain redress of their pecuniary grievances.







## SHIPPING IN PORT

Glenavoy, British str., 1,945, Brass, Jun  
Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
Halsey, Amr s.s., b.t., 61, Metcalf, April  
Mar or  
Hong Kong, Aus. ship, 1,277, Meertan, A  
25, Moulinay, Heintzen & Co.  
Hillaris, British ship, 1,675, S. Dick, May  
C. & J. Trading Co.  
Lonsdale, Amr. reg., 2,027, Swinington, Jun  
A. & J. Baker, Ltd.  
Lucania, British ship, 1,774, Gibson, May  
C. & J. Trading Co.  
Pembrokekhai, British str., 1,717, Dynama  
S. & C. Co.  
Port Eby, British str., 1,643, Clark, May  
Smith, Baker & Co.  
Sorrelli Maru, Jap. str., 1,106, J. Brothers  
R. & Co.  
St. John, Amr. ship, 1,855, O. Falas, May  
C. & J. Trading Co.  
Yokohama Maru, Jap. str., 2,305, Swais, Jun  
Nippon Yusen Kaisha

MANTUA.

In Port on 15th June, 1890,  
Allox Yank, British ship, 1,558, Unakson, S.  
S. Macdonald & Co.  
Bontache, British str., 1,330, Jefferson, May  
Kee & Co.  
Glenavoy, British str., 1,244, Gasson, June 5  
Byrne  
Jocky May, Hawaiian bk., 980, Noweds, Jun  
F. M. un & Co.  
Minnetta, British, British ship, 1,648  
W. Langhish, Ltd.  
Mount Tebor, Brit. str., 1,193, Siuro, May  
Smith, Bell & Co.  
Penobscot, British bark, 729, Inckey, June  
J. & W. Stinson, Ltd.  
San Domingo, Spanish str., 1,238, Diaz, Jun  
Compania General  
Volga, French str., 597, Fauran, June 9,  
de Saavedra

BANESOK.

In Port on 15th June, 1890,  
Anrona, British bark, 255, Bernis, March  
Hos Puh  
Ban-Pun, British bark, 471, Sextorpe, May  
Foh Hong  
Chamara, British bark, 556, Peters  
M. & Co.  
Mar. 22, Low Mah Sooz  
Eliesser, Norw. bark, 316, Kaudser, May  
Bornes Co. Limited  
Harmonie, Swedish bark, 494, Lindstrom, A  
25, Clarke & Co.  
Hermes, Norw. bark, 545, Tillison, May  
W. & A. Brown, Ltd.  
Mio Nio, Indian bark, 1,000, Aprill 23  
Markwald & Co.  
Siang, Siamese bark, 294, Lange, June 3, Ste  
June 4, Shaw & Chaland  
Ta Hoenkong, Siam. ship, 635, Moller, Dec  
Foh Seung

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIP  
IN THE CHINA SQUADRON

Aleatcity, d.s. double-deck bark, 1 guns, 3  
h.p. Com. R. B. Maccochia, at Yokohama  
Carolina, crowsite, 14 guns, 1,440 h.p. Sic  
W. & A. Brown, Ltd.  
Fak, double-screw gunboat, 3 guns, 340 h.p.  
reserve, at Hongkong  
Frederick, composite gunboat, 4 guns, 450 h.p.  
Com. Wm. H. May, at Yokohama  
Leon, British bark, 19 guns, 5,400 h.p. At  
Hyacinth, cruiser, 10 guns, 1,100 h.p. At  
W. Graigie, at Shanghai  
Imperieuse, d.s. cruiser, 10 guns, 10,000  
Com. Capt. Wm. H. May, at Yokohama  
Leopold, British bark, 19 guns, 5,400 h.p. At  
Burges Watson, at Yokohama  
Linnet, gun-bark, 5 guns, 1,050 h.p. Com. P.  
Smithies, at Ningpo  
Mercury, corvette, 13 guns, 7,300 h.p. At  
Shanghai, at cruise  
Mutius, composite sloop, 10 guns, 1,120  
Com. J. H. Martin, at Ningpo  
Pigmy, gunboat, 5 guns, 1,200 h.p. Lieut.-Col.  
W. & A. Brown, Ltd.  
Flores, armed bark, 4 guns, 1,200 h.p. Lieut.-Col.  
Rason, at Shanghai  
Porpoise, steel torpedo cruiser, 6 guns, 3  
h.p. Com. R. W. White, at Singapore  
Rattlesnake, British bark, 19 guns, 5,400 h.p. At  
Com. J. H. Martin, at Ningpo  
Redpoll, gunboat, 3 guns, 1,200 h.p. Lieut.-Col.  
Frooman, at Singapore  
Severn, British bark, 12 guns, 1,000 h.p. Capt.  
St. Hall, at Yokohama  
Solent, torpedo mining launch, at Hongkong  
Swift, double-screw c.v., 2 guns, 1,010 h.p.  
Com. Hon. E. Sinclair, at Hongkong  
Tweedmouth, British bark, 19 guns, 5,400 h.p.  
in reserve, at Hongkong  
Victor-Emanuel, receiving ship, 20 guns, 6  
modors E. J. Church, at Hongkong  
Wanderer, composite steam gun boat, 750 h.p.  
at Hongkong  
Whitby, British bark, 19 guns, 5,400 h.p. At  
Wivern, tarred ironclad, 4, 1,450, in reserve  
Hongkong

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE  
CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

Admiral Schuster, Russian cruiser, C.  
Alcedooff, at Manila  
Admiral Nakhimoff, Russian cruiser, 50 gr  
Capt. De Laron, at Yokohama  
Aspio, French gunboat, 4 guns, Capt. Jour  
at Hongkong  
Belore, Russian cruiser, 13 guns, 1,100 h.p.  
Capt. Menschikoff, at Chemulpo  
Chester, French gunboat, Capt. Bugard,  
at Hongkong  
Comete, French gunboat, Lieut. Martel,  
Haiphong  
Brit gen. Turkic frigata, Capt. Ali Bey, h  
at Hongkong  
Illust German gunboat, 4 guns, 4,310 h.p. C.  
Ascher, at Formosa  
Koryetse, Russian gunboat, Capt. Ostolote  
at Vladivostok  
Kryugarsky, Russian corvette, 5 guns, 1,305 h  
Capt. Benchevich, at Shanghai  
Leipsitz, German cruiser, Capt. Plueddema  
at Singapore  
Luthe, French g.b., Com. Neany, at Haiphong  
Marsail, Russian cruiser, 7 guns, Capt. Tokov  
at Yokohama  
Moncey, Amr. gun-corvette, 12 guns, 1,100 h  
Johnston, at Amoy  
Neyneville, British cruiser, 9 guns, 253 h  
Capt. Zarico, at Vladivostok  
Omaha, Amr. corvette, 12 guns, 1,150 h.p., Ca  
B. Cromwell, at Nagasaki  
Palos, Amr. gunboat, 6 guns, 500 h.p. Lieut  
at Hongkong  
Paraveil, French cruiser, Capt. Fourcat,  
Japan  
Pluvier, French g.b., Capt. Fort, at Haiphong  
Rio de Janeiro, French bark, 19 guns, 5,400 h  
Capt. J. P. Sauts Harvor, at Timor  
Senet, French g.b., Capt. Raoul, at Saigon  
Sixtevent, Russian cruiser, 13 guns, Capt. Sari  
at Yokohama  
Sophie, Russian cruiser, Capt. Barling,  
Singapore  
Swatara, Amr. corvette, Com. P. H. Coop  
at Coroz  
Tejco, Portuguese g.b., Capt. V. Barbosa,  
Bangkok  
Triomphante, French frigate, Capt. Lucenaist  
at Shanghai  
Villers, Fr. cruir, 6 guns, Capt. Moye, at Yokohama  
Yank, British bark, 4 guns, 100 h.p. Capt. Edm  
at Shanghai  
Vostok, Rus. z.b.t., 4 guns, Com. Molochouski  
at Vladivostok  
Wolf, German gunboat, 2 guns, 340 h.p., Lieut  
Com. Greiner, at Nagasaki

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